SOME REW BOOKS Talleyrand's Mometre SECOND ABTICLE

Talleyrand admits that up to the Peace o Amiens, although Bonaparte may have made mistakes, none of the plans he had conceived were such that any patriotic Frenchman could he rejustant to contribute to their execuwhen the empire was substituted for the Consulate, it was impossible to recatablish the monarchy. The only form of monarchy then possible was one proceeding from the Jacobins. Nor is there any doubt that whoever suggested the murder of the Duc l'Enghien, the effect of that crime was to ren der all compromises between Bonaparte and the Bourbons impossible, and thus to satisfy the Jacobins that they had nothing to fear and everything to gain from the new sovereign.

By the way, Talleyrand's version of the Due d'Enghien affair is to be published by the Due de: Broglie in a supplement to these memo There is some reason to believe that the assau sination was proposed to Bonaparte by Talley rand. It is certain that the latter was charged by the Emperor with the provocation of the erime, and, according to the report of a third person present at the memorable interview Talleyrand did not repel the charge.

The Jacobins were justified in distrusting Bonaparte: they had only to look into their own breasts to detect tokens of the same linring servility toward the ancien regime. In his heart Napoleon cared more for the good will, or even toleration, of the great ladies of the old monarchy than for his most splendid ictories. The most fatal blunder of his lifehis marriage with an Austrian Archduchess instead of with a Russian Grand Duchess—was due to a certain ineradicable snooblahness so often observed even in the most magnificent of parvenus. Cromwell alone was free from it. The thought of marrying the niece of Marie Antoinette was intoxicating to the man who could remember seeing the wife of Louis XVI. at the summit of glory, while he was a half starved, threadbare sort of charity student at the Brienne military school. No wonder the Jacobins suspected Bonaparte. Nothing short of an appalling injusty like the murder of the Ducd'Enghlen could have convinced them that he was irrevocably theirs. Talleyrand gives in these memoirs a curious

example of the profound and haunting influ-ence exercised by the ancien regime on Napoleon's imagination. The incident occurred on the evening of the great day of Austerlitz as every moment men were bringing into the Emperor's chamber Austrian flags. Russian standards, messages from the Hansburg Kaiser, and prisoners bearing the names of all the great houses of the Austrian monarchy. Just then appeared a messenger with a bag of letters sent from Paris by the Prefect of Police Now Talleyrand shall tell what happened: The Emperor who at this time had great confidence in me, asked me to read to him his correspondence. We began with the deci-phered letters of the foreign ambassadors in Paris: they interested him but little, because all the great news of the world took place about him. We then went on to the police re-ports; several spoke of the difficulties of the Bank of France, brought on by some bad measures of the Minister of Finance. Nevertheless the report to which the Emperor paid most attention was that of Mms. De Genlis: it was long, and written entirely in her own hand. She spoke of the spirit of Paris and quoted a few conversations held, she said, in those houses which were then called the Faubourg Saint-Germain; she named five or six families which never, she added, would rally to the Government of the Emperor. Some rather biting expressions which Mme. De Genlis reported set Napoleon in an inconcelvable state of fury; he swore and stormed against the Faubourg Saint-Germain. they think themselves stronger than L' said he: 'gentlemen of the Faubourg Saint-Gerwe shall see, we shall see.' And that we shall see came when? But a few hours after the tremendous, decisive victory obtained over the Russians and the Austrians combined. So much strength and power did Napoleon recognize in public opinion, and especially in that of a few nobles whose only action was limited to keeping aloof from him. So on returning Paris, later on, he regarded as a great achievement the fact that Mesdames De Montmorency, De Mortemart, and De Chevreuse accepted the posts of ladies in waiting

HI. The saying which Bulwer puts into the mouth of Richelieu, and which had been uttered long before, was used, according to Talley-rand, by Napoleon at Finkenstein, his headquarters during the Polish campaign of 1807. We are told that when at Finkenstein, Napoleon, in a cheerful moment, said : "I know, when necessary, how to throw off the lion's skin and put on the fox's:" upon which Talleyrand remarks: "He was fond of deceivapart from his pelicy, his instinct would have of the projects which he was always medi-tating, artifice was no less necessary than force. It was especially in the accomplishment of his views on Spain that he felt that force alone could not be sufficient." Talleyrand assures us with edifying gravity that he himself apposed the annexation of Spain on the ing. The story, however, of the ruses by which Napoleon managed to get the whole of the Spanish Bourbon family into his hands, is recounted in these memoirs with a zest which suggests authorship. The tale is like a chap-ter from "Gil Blas." The attempt of Talleyrand to pose as an austere moralist is ludicrously

sano, who had been appointed with them."

We have but little doubt, however, that the following incident actually occurred, there is about it so much verisimilitude. Talleyrand was a noble, and would have been duly civil have promoted, and even planned, their overthrow. "The Emperor had for some time been wounded at the opinion which I had expressed at his undertaking in Spain. He had thought that the plans I had made at the time of the arrival of the Spanish Princes, at Valençay, had their safety too much in view. Then when we met at Nantes we had some conversation. I might say. rather, some renewed discussion. On one occasion, among others, taking a banter-ing tone with me, rubbing his hands and walking up and down the room while looking at me in a mecking way, he said to me, 'Well you see what all your predictions as to the difficul-ties I should encounter in regulating the affairs in Spain according to my views have amounted in Spain according to my views have amounted to. I have overcome these people here. They have all been caught in the nets I apread for them, and I am master of the situation in Spain as well as in the rest of Europe. Provoked by this boasting, so little justified in my eyes, and above all by the shameful means he had employed to arrive at his end. I replied to him calmly that I did not see things under the same aspect as he and I believed to had lost more than he I did not see things under the same aspect as he, and I believed he had lost more than he had gained by the events at Bayonne. 'What do you mean by that?' Mon Dien.' I said, 'it is very simple and I will above you by an example. If a mean in the world is false, has mistresses, conducts himself badly toward his wife, does even grave wrongs to his friends, he will doubtless be blamed; but if he is rich, powerful, and clever he may still expect to be treated with indulgance in scolety. If, on the other hand, he cheats at eards he is immediately banished from good scelety, which will never pardon him.' The Emperor turned pale, remained confused, and spoke to me no more on that day; but I can see that from this moment dated the rupture which, more or less marked. dated the rupture which, more or less marked. took place between him and me."

moldavia and Wallachia as provinces destined some day to become Russian; affecting to be carried away by some irresistible impulse, and to obey the decrees of Providence, he spoke of the division of Europe and Turkey as Inev-itable. He then Indicated, as if inspired, the general bases for the parcellation of the Ottoman Empire, a portion of which was to fall to Austria in order to gratify her pride rather than her ambition. A shrowd observer could easily discern the effect produced upon the mind of Alexander by all these functful dreams.

Napoleon watched him attentively, and as
soon as he noticed that the prospects
held out allured the Czar's ambition. he informed Alexander that letters from Paris required his immediate return, and he prodrafted at once. His secret instructions to that no allusion to a partition of the Turkish empire should appear in it. nor even to the future fate of the two Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia. Thus when Napoleon left Tileit, he had not bound himself at all: whereas, by the prospects he had opened, he had dazzled the Osar and placed him, with relation to Turkey. in a doubtful position which might enable th Cabinet of the Tuilleries to bring forward other pretentions untouched in the treaty.

The subsequent interview at Erfort was the outcome of the Czar's impatience to arrive at some definite understanding with regard to the Turkish question. On the pageantry which framed and set off that interview, and on its somewhat inconclusive political consequences. we need not dwell. With these things historians have dealt at length. But there was one feature of the interview with which we are now, for the first time, made acquainted, and we recall no other incident in Napoleon's career which presents him in such majesty. The author of these memoirs begins by saying that "the scene which his palace presented on my memory. The Emperor was surrounded by kings and princes of whom he had either destroyed the armies, or reduced the dominions, or humbled the pride. There was no one who dared ask for anything. They simply wished to be seen and to be seen the last, so as to be remembered by him." Talleyrand goes on to tell us that "All such humility was without recompense. Napoleon noticed only the academicians of Weimar: it was to them alone that he spoke and he desired at the last moment to leave with them a new variety of impression. He asked them if there were many ideologists in Germany. 'Yes, sire,' replied one of them, 'a sufficiently large num-ber.' 'I pity you.' rejoined the Emperor, 'I have some at Paris; they are dreamers and dangerous dreamers; they are all avowed or disguised materialists. Gentlemen, he said, raising his voice, 'philosophers labor hard to create systems. They will search in vain for a better one than that of Christianity, which, by reconciling man with himself, assures at the same time public order and the tranquility of the state. Your ideologists destroy all illusions and the age of Illusions is for nations as for individuals the age of happiness. I take away with me on leaving you a thought that is very precious to me; it is that you will preserve a pleasing remembrance of me.'" A few bours later he was in his carriage on his way. as he thought, to the conquest of Spain.

This is the last allusien in the first volume

of the memoirs to the man who was incom parably the greatest that has lived on earth, if we take into view resources as well as achievements. The men who are compared with him. great advantages. The man whom Taine is never weary of depicting as a Corsican ad venturer started with nothing but the brains he carried within the four walls of his skull.

IV. We have said that the Duc de Broglie is inclined to credit Talleyrand's pretences of disinterestedness in the conduct of public affairs. We have no doubt that he was disinterested so far as the habit of a lifetime could be controlled, at the Congress of Vienna, and again in his embassy to London. So consummate a roud was Talleyrand that in his old age h schemed to chest even the bad archangel. With the wages of sin distending his pockets, he really essayed to die in the odor of sanctity. It is not likely that in this edifying project his tory will be his accomplice. To test his dis he managed under the Directory, the Consulate, and the empire to reconcile service to the State with service to M. de Talleyto the State with service to M. de Talleyrand. Thus, in 1797, Austria paid him 1,000,
000 france for the insertion of certain secret
articles in the convention of Campo Formio.
With ambi-dexertity be got the same sum
from Prussia for having advised it of the aforesaid articles, and for having, in the end, prevented their execution. He drew a third million
france from the Cisalpine Republic, in consideration of a new agreement, and a larger amount
from the Batavian Republic for a like object.
His clandestine roccipts of the kind during the
first six months of the Congress of Rastadt
were in the aggreement, 1,800,000 francs, and his
share in the prizes made by French privateers
on neutral vessels has been computed at 2,000,
000 francs. All his illicit gains, during the
three years of the Directory alone, have been
estimated at 14,650,000 france—a sum exclusive
of the enormous profits realized by his stockgambling operations on the 18th Brumaire,
it is important to remember that these figures
were repeatedly published during Talleyrand's
lifetime, and that he never dared to refute or
to correct them.

WHAT THE DANISH WOMEN LEARN,

WHAT THE DANISH WOMEN LEARN. They Learn Things that Are Worth While and Learn Them Well.

The Danish giri is little known and less understood in foreign countries. Even the comquently described and analyzed than she in the modern literature of foreign countries. She is, however, worthy of all the observation which has been so freely bestowed of late years on her continental sisters. For Amer-icans especially her training and ideas of a girl's duties in life should be subjects of keep interest as she grows to womanhood with more American characteristics than almost any other girl between the Bay of Biscay and

the Asiatic border.

The Danish girl in her youth does not learn so much soldier-like obedience and reverence as the German girl, nor so much imitation of as the German girl, nor so much imitation of knowledge as the American and English girls. The object of the education of young girls in Denmark is to render them really independent for life. Every effort is made to develop the reasoning powers and to arouse originality. Reys and ponies are consequently almost unknown among Danish schooligits. A term in metaphysics, just because it smacks of higher education and gives a young woman an opportunity of saying. Oh, how I hated it! is an unknown institution. Everything, on the contrary, is careful, solid, thorough.

Among the very young object lessons are more prevalent than in any other country. Among the more mature the same principle obtains, and all the natural sciences, for instance, are taught with the aid of sufficient apparatus, specimens, and charts. The Danish girl gets the same manual training as the boys with whom she is allowed to associate in school hours.

The consequence of this early training is

apparatus, specimens, and charts. The Danish girl sets the same manual training as the boys with whom she is allowed to associate in school hours.

The consequence of this early training is that meet Danish girls leave school with all sorts of un-European ideas of their independence. Probably no Continental country has, in proportion to its size, as many women graduates in medicine, philology, and jurisprudence, and the number of girls in professional and learned courses of study is increasing yearly. Daughters of rich tradespeople devote themselves usually to the tradespeople devote themselves usually to the trades of their fathers after having served their apprenticeships in the concerns of strangars, where only the value of their services determines the rapidity of their advancement.

The trade of the goldsmith has within the last fifteen years gained popularity steadily among daughters of the better class of Danes, so that to-day all the goldsmiths of Copenhagen have young women as apprentices as well as assistants often enough in their most elaborate styles of work. Young women of lower aspirations become bakers or confectioners, and are slowly but surely crowding out from the trades the men to whom such occupations never properly belonged.

Not a few girls in Denmark study the art of gardening. Boores annually become professional dairymaids. Young women of the peasant class devote themselves mostly to elearning all about verstable gardening, and to encourage them in learning to do their work theroughly numerous agricultural associations and local authorities give prizes for the streates skill shown in transforming ugly and unfruitful spots into model beds of beets, peas, and the like.

"High and low, rich and poor." said a German educator in a recent article on Danish women. "teach their daughters to support themselves in case of seed without being edited to stife their flows in the crowded recent and markshops."

...

How She Lost Her Lever. From the Chicago Herald. LORDON, March 24,-There is in Great Britain Twas a summer age when he left me here. A summer of andies with never a tear. Till I said to him with a sob. Hy dear! Lood-bys, my lever; god-bye! a line of nobility, not set down in Burke's Peerage, as rigorous in distinctions, as un-yielding in established rights and traditions. For I loved him, oh, as the stars love night! And my cheeks for him flashed red and white When he first called me his heart's delight: Good bye, my lover; good-bys ! as impregnable against innovation, and as haughty in the enjoyment of its caste and privileges as that authenticated nobility and The touch of his hand was a thing divine, as he sat with me in the soft moonsnine and drank of my love as men drink wine: Good-bye my lover; good-bye i aristocracy which its different ranks as often rule as serve. These are the lords and ladies of that vast and ordinarily mysterious realm known as the "below stairs" of British life. nd never a night as I knelt in prayer, a grown as white as our own settle were, ut in fancy he came and kissed me there: Good-bye, my lover; good-bye! They are one and the same in England, Scot-land, and Ireland. While British politics may But now, O God! what an empty place My whole heart is! Of the old embrace And the kim I loved, there is not a trace Good-bys, my lover; good bys! boll in Ireland, stew in Wales and Scotland, and simmer in England, the real United Kingdom, imperturbable to politics, calm and impas-He sailed not ever the stormy sea.
And be went not down in the waves, not her
But oh, he is lost, for he married me:
Good-bye, my lever; good-bye! sive in the face of commercial disaster or social change, is held together as with ribs of steel. rivets of copper, and cappings of brass, by the adamantine solidarity of this invincible nonli-JAMES WAITCOMS BILLY ity-the British dames of the duster, ladies of lap-dog and luggage, lords of the ladle, barons From the Home Journal,
Hraggarts of beauty beast in your eres;
From the fire gleaming in your glance beaming
Horreum the fire gleaming in your glance beaming
Horreum too he gleaming in you blash in disguise;
Horken hearts blame you, yearning; claim you,
Toosing your favors to ware and force;
Aye, you are rare se, and maddening fair so;
Lequet of bells and boots, and peers of the pantries

and peta.

Distracting your lovers no one discovers.

Not even you, your ourselfni mind.
Though they alore you life is before you,
Frattle and liabble. Lovers are blind.
Bistaking hisse for surest of olirses,
As your lipe coax them with passing beest
you may easi lies so, even with sight so,

To your romancing, if by strange chancing, Comes a proud lover too true to ana, Though he may languish, in secret anguish, Beware? Time's in earnest even with you; Shy love is colder as we man grown elder. Haunten and pale with the shouts of regret. What are the roses old age uncloses,

Wild Violeta.

From Puck From Fuck.
Ther ameli of the rain, the sun, and breess;
Of the long, cool shadows of codar trees
of the bronk that singe down its mosay ledger
of the brending forms and the ruesling sedges.
Of velves moses that keep the dow;
and of sweet dead leaves that last year knew.

They smell of the chill pure breath of dawn; Of wind-awept hillside and son-awept lawn; Of rose-brier hedge and of winding lane; And of dreams that will never come back again; These wild, paie violes faint and awee, That we buy in the crowded city atrees.

Happling S. Bridge.

Hone's Hundred Dollars,

From the World-Herald.

Nince mae levvin in Dakoty.

Ay baen sendin hundert dollar
Bringen zai haer from old countrea.
Sweet silck gai nem Bale Kanuteson
Coonset inner to baen mae vooman.
On der care (some Yankee) Narvesgan faller
Mit dat shie hae zas a feolin.
Tale her. No good in Dakoty.
Tale her. No good in Dakoty.
En Sent Palt, Minnesots."
Bale she stay nut baen der vooman
Fer dat foot (Yankee) Narvesgan faller,
En Sent Palt, Minnesota.

Ay baen amaurt like Vankee failer,
Ay baen amaurt like Vankee failer,
Ay bae care for fiele Kanutsson,
deeten mas tilek Yankee vidow
Head of the faile failer was to the failer,
Ay bet ones to two tonsand dellar,
Ay bet oner for Bale Kannteson
En Rent Pall. Minnesota.
By dese vidow en Dakoty
Ay mek mas a plenty money,
Bale may keep dese hundert dollar.
BOANE ROSINEON.

The Statesman to the Kansas Alliance

Prom the Bufulo Sunday News.
The moon is shining on the grange.
The winds are husbed, the leaves are still,
The patient stars look actily down.
O'er town and field and kansas hill;
Then ceme, my borny-handed low.
And wander through the dell with me,
And gaze upon the Durham bull,
And listen to his pedigree.

I cannot leave you long to stay:
I fain would linger where you stand;
Ewest hose, pray do not turn away;
Come, let us wander hand in hand!
We have been friends throughout the past,
We may be friends through future years.
The fleeting hours flow oh, so fast!
And pray oxeuse this flood of tears.

Once I was buoyant with success.
Wayward too, as a petted child;
Arrogant, that I must confees.
Ferhaps unjust and sever mild:
But now, but now, sweat Sundower bloom,
I know the folly and the pain:
I think I'll join the farmers' boom,
And on its crest arise again.

Dalsy Alliance, new milch cow!
I'll mix for you a change of feed;
Some bonds and mortgages, and then

Some things the free trade milkers no Besides, I have Mckiniey bran, War issues, sares, achemes that pay; I'll coax you to the ballot box, And feed you tile election day!

While Peffer holds you by the horns, and filmpson holds you by the tail, Fill safely set me down between, and caimly fill my milking pail! How bright the moon shines on the grange; Daisy Alliance, cat your fill!
The patent start sock softly down O'er town and field and kansas hill.

The Beautiful Steer.

From the Judge.

Oh, the steer, the beautiful steer,
Micking the fleas from the point of its ear,
Micking the fleas from the point of its ear,
Misting the fleas from the point of its ear,
Misting its tail in its froitcome gies,
Hopping about like a Snake River flea,
Bellowing!
Hosering!
Hosering!
Filling the air with its steerical song;
Till the rumble from its lung-laden pits
Boares timid jack-rabbits and wolves into fits.
To me there is nothing on earth half so dear
As the long-horsed, slim-bodied Texican steer.

As the long-horned, silm-bodied Textean steer.

How often I wish that I was a steer,

With a long shiny horn at the butt of each ear;

With a clear, fearlose eye, and a sapering tall

That would amp like a walp in the maddening ge

And roar

And lope over the hills with a thundering sound;

And lope over the hills with a thundering sound,

And snort like a terror, and humany ary rack;

When I saw the wild cowboy pursuing my track;

and I'd laupt at his eaths as the fell to the rear.

Oh, I'd be a Jo-dandy if I was a steer!

On, 'To be a Journay it I was a steer!

I once roped a beautiful steer, but I fell.
Fell from my pony with ear-piercing relit
Fell with the laries fast to my wrist.
Fell so be drawred through the grass wet with mist.
Boilings.
Boilings.
A full mile a minute or I don't wast a sent.
The gravel and grass yanked the hide from my none
And ruined a pair of forty-cent hese;
By the frolicsome freaks of that beautiful steer.

By the Foolicsome freaks of that beautiful steer.

The Mortgage.

Prom the Funkes Diade.

He bought in 1665 a farm of sumps and stones.
His name was God to diorined, his surname it was
Jones.
He put a mortgage on the farm, and then in conscious

The morigaye had a hungry maw that swallowed corn and wheat:
He toiled with patience night and day to let the mon-ster eat:
He slowly worked himself to death, and on the calm

Glorided.

And the farm with its encumbrances of mortgage, stimps, and atones.

It fell to young Melchizeded Faul Adoniram Jones, Melchizedek was a likely youth a holy godly man, and he vowed to raise that mortgage like a noble Puritan.

And he went forth every morning to the rugged moun-tain side. And he due, as dug before him poor old God-Be Gieri-fied;

He raised pumpkins and potatoes down the monster's He guiped them down and smacked his jawa, and calmly asked for more. calmiy asked for more.

He worked until his back was bent, until his hair was great until his back was bent, until his hair was great until his hair was great until his hair was great until his hair was bent until his hair was great until his h

For the monster by his decretep growled forever for his food.

Ris food.

No fed him on his garden truck, he stuffed his ribe with hay jed him eggs and batter, but he would not go away;

And Riphalet he stargered with the burden, and then

And slept with old Melchisedek and God-Be Glerified. Then the farm is fell to Thomas and from Thomas fell to John
Then from John to Eleasur, but the merugage sellilived on;
Then is fell to Balph and Peter, Eli. Absalem, and Down through all the generations, but the morigage About a score of years ago the farm came down to

Jim.
And Jim called in the mortgages and gave the farm
to him.
There's no human heart so empty that it has no ray of

He graw a fifty millionaire, a bloated, pampered natire.

No owned ten railroads, swenty mines, and the whole State Legislature.

And thousands did his graf commands, and lived upon the beauty:

And he came home, bought back the farm, and the commender.

nty years Pil pay it up," said God-Be Glerified.

Tre year den ay baen heer vorkin rurry quvick ay baen rich failer, (lasten mae von tre-claim farum, Two apan oren, good sod shantv. Rind-masheen, unt fire red vagon. Ay baen smaurt like Vankee failer, Since mae leevin in Dakoty.

Coquette

AND THE PARTY OF T

As a result of several years' observation I should say that the objet characteristic of the British servant, whom we may fairly call the English servant, is a never-failing consciousness, and insistance upon the cognizance by all others, of his, or her, exact place, whatever that place may be. Because of this, much else may be condoned. There is only one other class of servants in the world that gains so much through the same characteristic in a certain degree of dignity. This is the African. However much you may elevate and educate the latter, place them in any form of service and the old consciousness of propriety in distinctions instantly returns, and with it the fine, though often pathetic dignity of themselves asserting the distinction. The true man or woman of service possesses a real, if sometimes somber pride in serving a real gentleman or real gentleday; and while you may not find the African's sombility in an apparent unconscious Find eyes that fading, need the persuading,
Of others grown nearer and stronger in rest;
Hearts inthe in adoes linding sure gladness.
By some mate resting contented and blees!
Distracting your lovers, no one discovers
You tonely and haggard and gray; and yes
Old age will find you, wrinkle and blind you.

Beware, fair Coquette? testay; and white you may not find the Afri-can's amisbility in an apparent unconscious defining of relations in your English servant, it is the one unvarying rule of feeling, thought, and action of his or her whole life to truly serve the truly noble and considerate, and to truly rule, by endless insistance of rights, per-quisites, and traditional dignities, the ignoble and the parvanu.

it is the one unvarying rule of feeling, thought, and action of his or her whole life to truly serve the truly noble and considerate, and to truly rule, by endiess insistance of rights, perquisites, and traditional dignities, the ignoble and the parvenu.

The number, wages, and ways of the servants employed in and about the great halls, seats and castles of Britain almost tell the story of their masters. Fight and foremost is the steward, who is responsible to milord and lady for the entire establishment, the servants, hiring of servants, and the purchase of all ordinary necessities, such as food, except meats, which is invariably the perquisite of the cook. The steward receives £50, and an unlimited amount of noble blackguarding, per year.

Next in importance, if not indeed the first, is the housekeeper. She is usually a maiden lady of severe age, or a widow culled from poor relations. She must be a person of infinite expediency, common sense, experience, and with a soul and physique of fron. She usually has entire charge of the dotall of all domestic matters: holds the keys to every private apariment and secret compariment: with her assistants makes, lays, and repairs all carests: cleans and rehangs all tapestries; frequently originally embroiders the finest of draperies; packs, unpacks, rehangs and raperies; frequently originally embroiders the finest of draperies; packs, unpacks, rehangs and the statuary, and attends to the interminable cleaning and waxing of floors. She receives from £20 to £25 per year, having under her from one to £25 per year, having under her from one to two assistant housekeeper, whose yearly waves are from £12 to £16. In a general way, all the formal from two to flow as the original particles of the statuary and attends to the according to the sum unper her from £20 to £25 per year, having under the from the food of the same and m

dressess for the same; and while she is absent, the maid, who in most cases is a thorough modiste, must bays her fingers at sewing. It is not customary to give her new cloths to cut, but she must be competent in all repairing and even in cleaning and re-making a solid coatume, she lunches at the same hour with her mistress, but hurriedly, for, if in the city, she must during this time attend to necessary shopping. After lunch hour her ladyship is dressed for going out or for ladyship is dressed for going out or her ladyship is dressed for going out or her ladyship is diense; cowned, a setting out her ladyship diense; cowned, a setting out her ladyship is diense; cowned, a setting out her ladyship diense; cowned, a setting out her ladyship is diense; cowned, a setting out her ladyship may have written just after dinner, by which hour the ordeal of placing her titled ward in full evening costume is at hand. This passed, the maid may busy herself getting costumes for the morrow in order, perhaps steal out for a half hour with the ladies maids coterie; but woe be to her if sho is not smillingly in waiting, on her ladyship's return, with the latter's chamber in perfect order for retiring, at which she assists, and then lies down like the faithful animal she is, in a room next her mistress, within call of bell, which is liable to summon her at any hour of the night, or, rather, the morning. All lower female servants hold the lady's maid in deadly hured, the while longing for her place as one almost possessing the honors of royalty itself, the formal servants of the household. A majestel bearing is a fortune to this feliaw. He is also the head waiter, and receives £20; two additional assistant cooks, or kitchen maids, at £14, and two scullery maids at £12.

The head butler is a sort of generalismin of the household. A majest to be butler

the table. Re conversation, whelever is reason. The latter of the stable of the property of this, mathering are inconsistent and appeared to the property of this, mathering are inconsistent and appeared to the property of this, mathering are inconsistent and appeared to the property of this, mathering are inconsistent to the property of this, mathering are inconsistent to the property of the property. Property of the property of the property of the property. Property of the property of the property of the property of the property. Propert DOMESTIC SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A Giance at a Meuschold-The Number of
Bervante, Their Butics, and Their Fay.

points were not touched upon by the speakers. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen, having got the money from the nation, are applying it to the construction of a fleet which England hopes and trusts will prove as serviceable as it is to be large, and they have so regulated the finan-cial procedure while the ships are building that nothing short of a revolution can prevent the nation from possessing, in 1894, that additional naval hull which has been deemed indispensable for its security. Beyond this, assurance has been given repeatedly that at the time of launching neither shot nor shell will be found wanting, and that guns big and small will be ready for action. How far this official assurance will be confirmed by fact is difficult Sharpshooter, Spider, and Blonde, lying at Devonport, are gunless, and that the Swift-sure, the future flagship at that port, is to be provided with old-fashioned gun carriages; that at Chatham the Blake, Sanspareil, Sheldrake, Andromache, and Salamander are without their armaments, and that the Nelson is now being refitted with the old muzzle loaders. and that very much the same state of things

prevails at Portsmouth.
Only last week two officers inspected a manof-war at Pertsmouth. They found that her working crew numbers fifty men in alternate

was mustered it consisted of one man! have their misgivings as to whether the entire vessel with her full complement of officers, blue jackets, marines, and stokers, and yet leave a sufficiently large reserve of all classes

to fill up immediately the probable vacancies incidental to war.

In the mean time, it were well to state what other reasons there are for such apprehen-sions. Although naval manutures, as conthis means of educating the naval British liceol. The formine servants also comprises a head sauntoress at 50 and two or trores at ecole, who must be outsil in ability to the clerical and receives £20; we noditional sessions of the manufacture o dence of the fact that the British pavy is undermanned-not in seamen and stokers only.

KING MILAN AND HIS WIFE, The Latest Outbreak of the Scandal in the Servian Court-The Death of the Two Helense and King Milan's Charges. LONDON, April 2.-The last reported scandal from Belgrade throws an unfavorable light on the proceedings of that court, even

more damaging than the regretable and un-wise utterances of Queen Nathalie, who has

not enough self-restraint to remember that in a case like hers silence is the best weapon. Two years ago King Milan abdicated, but not before he had succeeded in dissolving a marriage which had long been irksome. His is by no means the only divorce of a king: in the ties of matrimony, and among them Auguste, Louis XII. and Henri IV. It is there fore not the fact but the manner of the dissolution of the marriage which has exposed the Servian royal couple to censure. The Queen has, ever since the promulgation of the decree, wandered restlessly from country to country, from empire to republic, canvassing for support, or at least for sympathy, covering reams of paper in endless memorials and ardent pleadings, fed day by day by some fresh incident important In enclose memorials and ardent pleadings fed day by day somo fresh incident important only to herself; King Milan is less verboes with to reque and pen, but he is not imported since he exchanged royal and marital duties for private like and liberty. His once fine flagure his state of the s only to herself; King Milan is less verbose with tongue and pen, but he is not improved reinstated in all her rights, and the Prince was taken.

Hencelorth the King hastened the public and legal formalities of his divorce, but he was confronted by serious difficulties. The act was according to the established laws, illegal, and especially the religious authorities strongly objected to it. The King somehow contrived to overs a his opponents, and at last persuaded the Metropolitan of Servia to give his saction, in defiance of precedent. The abdication soon followed on the divorce, and on the 22d of February, 1889, Prince Alexander was growned King of Servia in place of his father. One of the clauses of the act of abdication

stipulated that the divorced wife should neither directly norindirectly have any influence whatever on the new sovereign. From that moment Nathalic has never ceased to strain every nerve in order to compel her reunion to her seeks to work in the best possible way to injust her verse the decision against her but safe to the wants to see him unconditionally, and to reverse the decision against her but safe to work in the best possible way to injust her cause and alionate her firends, for she attacks her exemise and those who do rived of violent and indiscriminate objurgation.

Pending these undignified and deplorable dissensions the scandal airwally referred to at the beginning of this letter has addied another element to the question. Aline Minan has most unaccountably and without warning accused his former minister. M. Characch-nine, in a communication made rubble, of having suppressed two women accused of laving plotted against him while he was still reigning. It is asked, not without reason, why he has delays so long before revealing the crime if it really existed; why, being acquainted with the saleged plot, he did not denounce it and have it punished? It is also remarked that the tardy accusation has been advanced liceause M Garaschanine is avowedly the friend and advisor of Queen Nathalis. However, the eximinator repudiates the charge with an energy and a peremptoriness that have, all the outward sephlance of truth. He indignatif denies, and the denial is as public as the charge, and wonders at his want of good breeding proceeding to state that Helens kinnardina and Helena Maskovic (the two implicated women found stranged in her prison at Pozarew. He admitted, he addresses the Kingas Monsiour, and wonders at his want of good breeding proceeding to state that Helens kinnardina and wellow a found dead after her sentence had been obtent thought of the higher pustion or preliminary or aministic head with the saled of the higher pustion of the Minister; he police investigation or negliminary or the higher pusti

SNOWBALLED THE OUEEN.

Lively Experience of the Little Monarch of the Netherlands.

Little Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands some three weeks ago got into a muss which is probably without precedent in the annals of kings and queens. She and her mother had driven out from the city as usual in the afternoon for an airing. As is the wont of the unestentatious Queen-mother, they drove in a plain carriage, unattended by outriders or footmen. In a hamlet about two miles from the capital they came upon a crowd of young school hildren in the midst of a hot snowball fight The carriage was stopped, so that the little sovereign might observe how her little subjects amused themselves

It was give and take, hot and heavy, among the combatants. The weaker party began to go to the wall. Just as its discomfiture was aggravated by the fail of the boy leader, who had got a bail of slush in the eye, the young Queen sprang to her feet and leaped from the carriage. She ran between the two parties of combatants and called out that the victors must at once stop snowballing.

She had the proverbial luck of peacemakers. All the children turned on her, and before the coachman could come to her sid, had her half buried under a great pile of snow. When nulled out Wilhelmins shook out her skirts, drew herself up, and said caimly:

Boys and girls, I am your Queen."

The agitation of the coachman corroborated this simple declaration. The children were too frightened to run away. All of them became white and scared and most of them snivelled piteously. Queen Emma added to their terror by ordering the coachman to take their names. The next day, however, the mourning of every child was turned to gladness when it received a box of toys with the good wishes of the child sovereign. It was give and take, hot and heavy, among

English Priendly Societies From the St. James's Gasette.

The returns of some of the large friendly so-cieties for 1890 are now coming in, and new-withstanding the increased expenditure caused by the influenza epidemic in the early part of the year, the figures in most cases show large increases both in members and funda. The Ancient Order of Foresters, numerically the largest with its 700.000 members, added The Ancient Order of Foresters, numerically the largest, with its 700,000 members, added 17,587 to its number and £159,308 to its funds bringing the reserve capital up to £4,500,000. This society appears to be rapidly "levelling up" its actuarial deficiency, the returns showing that a proportion equal to 78,4 of its members are now paying graduated contributions according to age, as against 59,5 five years ago. The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows comes slightly behind the Foresters in respect to numbers, but occupies far and away the front rank of all societies in wealth, its invested espital reaching the magnificent amount of £7,250,000.

The Hearts of Oak, the largest centralized society without branches, has been advancing of late years by leaps and bounds. Its annual report, just issued, shows that in 18:00 it added 10,000 to its membership, which now numbers 140,000, and £78,000 to its funds, totalling its reserve capital up to £1.157,518. This society admits no one to its membership over 30 years of age, and is chiefly recruited from the ranks of small shopkeepers, cierks, and skilled artisans.

In the aggregate these three societies total.

A Mexican gentleman lately gave a bit of curious history with regard to the protocol Nicaragua Canal. He said that in the early days of the Spanish occupation there was the of a canal seroes the isthmus, and a Spanish of a canal seroes the isthmus, and a Spanish explorer named Gomara in 1551 indicated the Nicaragua route as the most feasible between the two seas. The Spanish Government did not at the time give the matter attention, but in 1781, desiring quicker communication between the oceans, sent out an officer named Galisteo to make a survey of three different routes, and among them that through Nicaragua. He also reported in favor of the latestiation. In 1813 the route was small streeties. In 1813 the route was small streeties, who was employed by the State of Nicaragua and again in 1813 by 100, 11136 for a company which proposed to undertake the canal. Nothing came of it, but in 1873 au officer of the United Histes navy mach the surveys which resulted in the choice of the route by the company which is now except an income of the canal.

Talierrand asserts that in the conferences preceding the treaty of Tileit the Emperor played with the Casy Alexander as a cut plays with a mouse Hapoleon would often speak of